

L a T u s h , Yu. V

MEDOVAR, B.I.; LANGER, N.A.; LATASH, Yu.V.

Transgranular corrosion by sulfuric acid of austenite stable  
acid-resistant steels and welds under compressive stress.  
Avtom. svar. 10 no.1:46-50 Ja-F '57. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Ordona Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki im.  
Ye.O. Patona AN USSR.  
(Steel alloys--Corrosion) (Sulfuric acid)  
(Strains and stresses)

*LATASH Yu.V.*  
MEDOVAR, B.I.; LATASH, Yu.V.

Pure austenite welded joints resistant to hot (crystallization) cracks.  
Avtom. svar. 10 no.2:32-45 Mr-Ap '57. (MIRA 10:6)

1. Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye.O.  
Patona Akademii nauk USSR.  
(Steel--Welding) (Austenite)

*APT 254) Yu. V.*  
STERENBOGEN, Yu.A.; LATASH, Yu.V.; MEDOVAR, B.I.; ZAYTSEV, Yu.N.

Desulfuration of the welding melt for electric arc welding and  
automatic seam welding with flux. Avtom.svar. 10 no.4:71-74  
(MIRA 10:10)  
Jl-Ag '57.

1. Ordena Trudovog Krassnogo Znameni Institut elektrosavarki imeni  
Ye.O.Patona Akademii nauk USSR.  
(Desulfuration) (Electric welding)

LATASH, Yu. V.

DUBROW, N.F., kand. tekhn. nauk; MIKHAYLOV, O.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; FEL'DMAN, I.A.; DANILOV, A.M.; SOROKIN, P.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; BUTAKOV, D.K., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; SOYFER, V.M.; LATASH, Yu.V., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; ZAMOTAYEV, S.P.; BEYTEL'MAN, A.I.; SAPKO, A.I.; PETUKHOV, G.K., kand. tekhn. nauk; YEDNERAL, Z.P., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; LAPOTYSHKIN, N.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; ROZIN, R.M.; NOVIK, L.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; LAVENT'YEV, B.A.; SHILYAYEV, B.A.; SHUTKIN, N.I.; GNUCHEV, S.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; LYUDERMAN, K.F., doktor-inzh., prof.; GRUZIN, V.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; BARIN, S.Ya.; POLYAKOV, A.Yu., kand. tekhn. nauk; FEDCHENKO, A.I.; AGEYEV, P.Ya., prof., doktor; SAMARIN, A.M.; BOKSHITSKIY, Ya.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; GARNYK, G.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; MARKARYANTS, A.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; KRAMAROV, A.D., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; TEPER, L.I.; DANILOV, P.M.

Discussions. Biul. TSNIICHM no.18/19:69-105 '57. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Direktor Ural'skogo instituta chernykh metallov (for Dubrov).
2. Direktor Tsentral'nogo instituta informatsii chernoy metallurgii (for Mikhaylov).
3. Nachal'nik nauchno-issledovatel'skogo otdela osobogo konstruktorskogo byuro tresta "Elektropech'" (for Fel'dman).
4. Nachal'nik vrtenovskoy laboratorii Zlatoustovskogo metallurgicheskogo zavoda (for Danilov, A.M.).
5. Laboratoriya protsessov stalevareniya Instituta metallurgii Ural'skogo filiala AN SSSR (for Sorokin).

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DUBROV, N.F.----(continued) Card 2.

6. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Butakov). 7. Starshiy inzhener Bryanskogo mashinostroitel'nogo zavoda (for Soyfer).
8. Institut elektrosvarki im. Patona AN URSS (for Iatash). 9. Nachal'nik TSentral'noy zavodskoy laboratori "Uralmashzavoda" (for Zamotayev). 10. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (for Sapko). 11. Moskovskiy institut stali (for Yedneral). 12. TSentral'-nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii (for Gmichev, Lepotyshkin). 13. Starshiy master Leningradskogo zavoda im. Kirova (for Rozin). 14. Institut metallurgii im. Baykova AN SSSR (for Novik, Polyakov, Garnyk). 15. Nachal'nik tekhnicheskogo otdela zavoda "Bol'shevik" (for Lavrent'yev). 16. Starshiy inzhener tekhnicheskogo otdela Glavspetsstali Ministerstva chernoy metallurgii (for Shilyayev). 17. Zamestitel' nachal'nika tekhnicheskogo otdela zavoda "Elektrostal'" (for Shutkin). 18. Freybergskaya gornaya akademiya, German'skaya Demokraticeskaya Respublika (for Lyndeman). 19. Zaveduyushchiy laboratoriей stali-nogo lit'ya TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tekhnologii i mashinostroyeniya (for Gruzin). 20. Starshiy master elektrostaleplavil'nykh pechey Uralvagonzavoda (for Barin). 21. Zamestitel' nachal'nika elektrostaleplavil'nogo tsekhava zavoda "Sibelektrostal'" (for Fedchenko). 22. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy metallurgii stali i elektrometallurgii chernykh metallov Leningradskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta (for Agyev). 23. Zamestitel' direktora Instituta metallurgii im. Baykova AN SSSR, chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Samarin).

(Continued on next card)

DUBROV, N.F.----(continued) Card 3.

24. Nachal'nik laboratorii Tsentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta chernoy metallurgii (for Bokshitskiy). 25. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy elektrometallurgii Sibirskogo metallurgicheskogo instituta (for Kramarov). 26. Nachal'nik elektrostaleplavil'nogo tschka Kuznetskogo metallurgicheskogo kombinata (for Teder). 27. Nachal'nik elektrometallurgicheskoy laboratorii Kuznetskogo metallurgicheskogo kombinata (for Danilov, P.M.).

(Steel--Metallurgy)

137-58-6-11784

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 6, p 83 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Paton, B.Ye., Medovar, B.I., Latash, Yu.V

TITLE: Electrical Smelting of High-alloy Steels and Alloys in a Water-cooled Crystallizer (Elektricheskaya vyplavka vysokolegirovannoy stali i splavov v vodoohlazhdemom kristallizatore)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Nauchno-tekhn. o-va chernoy metallurgii, 1957, Vol 18, pp 623-628

ABSTRACT: The Electric Welding Institute im. Ye.O. Paton of the Academy of Sciences, Ukrainian SSR, has developed a method of making ingots by continuous build-up of metal in a water-cooled copper crystallizer, using an arcless electrical slag welding process. The heat source is fused electrically-conductive slag, through which an electric current is passed from a consumable electrode to the ingot. Wires of 5-8 mm diameter may be used as the electrodes. The alloying elements are introduced in the form of wire or granules. The electrode and the alloys, immersed in the slag, attain a temperature of up to 2000°C, fuse, and form an ingot. The ingot descends as it builds up. The consumption of slag-formers as 1-2% of the

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137-58-6-11784

Electrical Smelting of High-alloy (cont.)

weight of the ingot. This method may also be used to cast hollow ingots for tube manufacture. An equipment, the R-813, has been developed to cast round solid and hollow ingots of 135-300 mm diameter, 1500 mm in length, at an output of 150 kg/hr. If the composition of the smelted steel includes Ti or Al, the slags used contain  $\text{CaF}_2\text{-CaO-Al}_2\text{O}_3$  compounds. The m.p. and viscosity of the slag have a significant effect on the surface quality of the ingot produced. The longitudinal orientation of the crystals and the absence of axial porosity, scabs, and cracks contribute to make this a metal of optimum plasticity in hot mechanical treatment. The area of application of this method is the production of tough and resilient steels and alloys.

V.B.

1. Steel--Production
2. Alloys--Production
3. Alloys--Casting
4. Steel--Casting
5. Electrical equipment--Applications

Card 2/2

SOV-125-58-2-2/11

AUTHORS: Medovar, B.I., Latash, Yu.V., and Safonnikov, A.N.

TITLE: Electric Slag Welding With Plate Electrodes of Chrome-Nickel Austenitic Steels and Heat-Resistant Alloys (Elektroshlakova svarka plastinchatym elektrodom khromonikelevykh austenitnykh staley i zharoprechnykh splavov)

PERIODICALS: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, 1958, Nr 2, pp 9-19 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article presents experimental data on and discusses some metallurgical and technological peculiarities of electric-slag welding with plate electrodes and electric-conducting "AN-25" flux, proposed by G.S. Tyagun-Belous, used for welding short seams in austenitic steel and heat-resistant alloy rods with cross sections up to 30,000 mm<sup>2</sup>. In developing the new method, it was stated that correlations exist between the physical-chemical properties of the slag and specific deficiencies of the weld joints in the form of unwelded portions. It was proved that the use of fluorine fluxes ensures complete passage of easy-oxidizing additions, such as aluminum, titanium and boron, from the base and electrode metal into the seam metal. Information includes technological recommendations for

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REPEATED on the next  
Reel.